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Progress report of Forest administration in the province of Mysore for 1878-79

Year 1879

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PROGRESS REPORT

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN THE

PROVINCE OF MYSORE,

FOR

1878—79.

INTRODUCTORY.

The accompanying statements, prepared in the usual form, illustrate the operations of the Forest Administration of this Province for the year 1878—79.

2. The approaching restoration of the Province to Native Rule has necessitated considerable reductions and simplification of establishments, and the consequent abolition of the Forest Department as a separate or independent branch of the Administration. The budget grant for establishments has been reduced from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 75,000 per annum. The office of Conservator has been abolished, and only three trained Forest Officers are retained for the management of the great forests in the Districts bordering on the western ghats and of the plantations and jungles in the Bangalore District and along the line of the railway. The conservancy of the remaining forests scattered throughout the Province and the promotion of the growth of trees both by Government and by private individuals will devolve mainly on the District Revenue Officers.

3. These arrangements, which were approved by the Government of India, were but partially carried into effect in the last months of the year under report. Primarily suggested with the object of preparing the Administration for Native Rule, they seem, on the whole, to be an improvement on the previously existing state of things. Though a considerable amount of good has been done in the conservation of particular forests, the efforts of the separate Forest Department to administer all the forests and to exercise a control over the reserved classes of trees throughout the Province were attended with failure. The right of the Government to these trees on occupied lands in some of the taluks had to be forfeited owing to the inability of the Department to remove the trees within the period of one year allowed for the purpose. Complications and delays have arisen in other instances. The great defect of the Forest Administration hitherto was that, whilst the limited forest establishment was unable to cope with the task which it undertook of developing the forest resources throughout the Province, the extensive Revenue Establishments, who possess greater facilities for carrying into effect any measures required for the improvement of the forests, kept aloof from the work for which they no longer considered themselves responsible. The attention of the special Forest Officers was further so much distracted by departmental details, and was so largely given up to the preliminary process of demarcation, survey, and settlement of rights, that they could not give sufficient attention to the real working of the forests, to the study and development of the forest resources, and to the best means of promoting the reproduction of forest trees. The progress made therefore in the development of the forest resources and in the acquisition of real forest experience was necessarily limited. More useful results are expected by the concentration of the attention of the special Forest Officers to the working of certain important State-forests, whilst the knowledge and practical results attained by them could be applied with facility to the minor scattered forests by the Revenue Establishments who are spread throughout the Province.

SPECIAL.

HEAD I.—STATE-FORESTS.

SECTION I.

4. The list of State-forests remains unaltered. There are 33 State-forests covering an area of 454 square miles. The only notable alteration which took place during the year was the loss of 3 square miles in the Ainur-Marigudi Forest, which extent was transferred to Madras in the settlement of the boundary disputes between that Government and Mysore. Considerable progress has been made in defining the boundaries of the Hirikalgudda Forests in the Hassan District, which, when completed, would bring about 80 square miles of Maidan forests under proper conservancy.

5. The additional width of 1½ to 2 miles which was marked out all along the inner boundaries of the State-forests bordering on the western ghats in Mysore, extending from Bandipur to the Lakshmantirtha river, has been conserved, though the final settlement of rights remains to be completed by the District authorities. No further progress has been made in the demarcation and settlement of rights connected with the large extent of jungle land proposed to be conserved in the Sorab and other Taluks of the Shimoga District. The matter is still under discussion between the Revenue and Forest authorities, and an additional element of complication has arisen from the taluks in question having been brought under survey, during which the jungle lands proposed to be conserved were included in the same survey numbers with other lands which are not required by the Forest Department, so that a re-survey of the individual numbers might be required, if some simpler arrangement cannot be devised.

6. The hilly tracts of land in the Maidan taluks referred to in Captain van Someren's Memorandum of the 28th May 1879, and similar tracts elsewhere in the Province, though they are not very valuable, would be all usefully brought under systematic conservancy. Progress in this direction would be greatly facilitated by the adoption of a comprehensive system of separating all forest lands in the Province into only two classes, 1st, tracts of minor jungles which could be well left under the conservancy of the village authorities, and 2ndly, larger jungles over which the rights of the State could be completely maintained without inconvenience to the villagers concerned, but dispensing with the further sub-division of State and District Forests. This distinction has led to needless complications and serious injury to the so-called District-forests, from which the timber and firewood supplies of the people have been drawn to an undue extent, while the thicker jungles in the State-forests which could supply the timber required with advantage to the forests, have remained more or less unworked. The distinction in any case will not be required under the new forest arrangements which have to be introduced for Native Rule.

DEMARCATION.

7. Ten and a half miles of new demarcation lines have been cut in the Nundydroog Division and 5 miles in Ashtagram, the latter in connection with the re-adjustment of forest boundaries between Madras and this Province. In other respects, the operations of the Forest Department under this head have been confined to the re-clearing of the old demarcation lines in connection with fire protection. The new demarcation lines in the Nundydroog Division cost Rs. 8 per mile and the re-clearing Rs. 3. The total length of boundary lines completed up to date is 227½ miles.

8. The demarcation work ought to entail little trouble in a Province where all jungles and even waste lands are State property. Much valuable time was lost in the demarcation and separation of the so-called State from District-forests, and by the friction and needless correspondence occasioned in the carrying out of the demarcation by the Forest Officers working as a separate department. The consequence is that several jungles yet remain unconserved, simply because there have been difficulty and delay in separating them from the adjoining District forests. In the Nagar Division, although there are nominally 12 State-forests, only 3 of the most important of them

are actually conserved by the Forest Department. It could do nothing with the others, because they have not yet been demarcated and separated from the District-forests.

9. The marking out of forest boundaries by posts or stones is needlessly expensive. The former perish, and the latter are expensive where worked stones have to be brought from a distance. Such boundary marks are necessary only where the boundaries have to be marked out at once between this Province and adjoining British Territories. The suggestion made by the Assistant Conservator Mr. Hutchins, to plant on the demarcation lines thick rows of trees of such descriptions as would also serve for fire protection, is deserving of consideration. The attention of all officers in charge of forests will be drawn to it. Mr. Hutchins remarks :—

" Wherever lines may be looked on as final, arrangements are being made to make them permanent by lines of planted figs or Casuarina, the former on bad soil, the latter wherever the lines pass over good soil.

" Lines of Casuarina planted close have the further and great advantage of being in themselves permanent fire-paths. For permanency, delimitation and facility of establishment, there is nothing better than trees belonging to the indigenous species of *Fici*, and to a certain extent, especially if planted close, they will form fire-lines, and, in any case, a line of resistance against fire."

10. The branches of Casuarina trees, it is believed, easily take fire. The indigenous species of *Fici*, though of slower growth, are likely to serve the purpose better.

Survey of Forests.

11. The survey of forests by the Topographical Survey Department is needlessly expensive, and will not be resorted to in future. A valuation survey of the Shankargudda, a 2nd class forest, with no teak, has been completed by the Probationer Mr. Lovery. The details are thus reported by the Assistant Conservator Mr. Jellicoe :—

" The method adopted was that of the plot survey, which consists of measuring up blocks of one or more acres, and then counting and measuring the trees in each. No trees under 2 feet in girth were taken into account, nor were the bamboo clumps.

" It will be seen from the statement enclosed that altogether 162 surveys were made in the forest, which is 9 square miles in extent. This will give an average of 18 acre surveys to a square mile, and it would therefore appear that these surveys were quite sufficient to frame a very fair estimate of the cubic contents of the timber growing in the forest.

" The number of reserved trees in 162 acres is shewn to be 2,745, which will give an average of 17 trees per acre. From a series of measurements of the height of pole and girth of trees, Mr. Lovery has found that 20 feet was the average height of each tree and 4 feet the average girth. The cubic contents of each tree can therefore be set down at 25 cubic feet, which gives 425 cubic feet per acre.

" The reserved timber is generally sold in our depôts at annas 13 per cubic foot. This will give Rs. 345—8—0 per acre, or Rs. 2,21,000 per square mile. The total value of the reserved timber in the Shankar State-forests (9 square miles) would therefore be Rs. 19,89,000.

" In conclusion, I may remark that in none of the surveys made was a single teak tree found, which is noteworthy considering that teak is still to be found in the adjoining District-forests."

12. The valuation given in the above is obviously excessive. Granting that the other details have been correctly arrived at, the quantity of timber is not correctly valued at the depôt rates, as the cost of felling and carting the timber, which consumes half the price realized, and in the case of the inferior descriptions of timber, even a greater proportion, has to be deducted. It must be further remarked that the timber has hitherto been cut in the more accessible parts of the forests, and that the proportion of the cost must increase in the localities which are less-accessible, and

that there must be a considerable quantity of timber in inaccessible jungles, which at present possesses no saleable value.

13. A rough valuation of the more important Lakvalli forest is being made by counting the trees on the fire-path lines which are being cut across the jungles, so as to divide them into a number of working compartments.

14. It is to be regretted that, pending such detailed surveys which necessarily take up much time, no attempts have been made to form a general estimate of the resources of the several jungles, their character and peculiarities, their position and soil, the descriptions of trees contained in them and their estimated quantities, the trees which are not to be found in them, and how far such absence is due to accident or peculiarities of climate and soil, the various other forest products and resources, the demand existing for such products and the timber, and the best means of working and improving the forests both in respect of the timber and of the other forest products. The information now possessed on these important points is meagre. It is undesirable that a detailed survey valuation should be awaited for the furnishing of such necessary information. The officers in charge of forests will be directed to institute at once a general examination into the several jungles and submit a report on the points above indicated.

Condition of the State-Forests.

15. Under this head, the following observations contained in the report of Mr. Hutchins on the effects of the famine on tree-growth in the natural jungles and in the Plantations will be read with interest :—

" On this head, I beg to subjoin an extract from a paper written for the Indian Forester.

" The writer has lately had opportunities of visiting most of the forests and the plantations in the part of Mysore where the late droughts were most severe. It would hardly have been expected that their effects should be more apparent in natural than in artificial forest; yet there is no doubt now that the stunted and unpromising growth on rugged gneiss hills of which most of the high forest consists, has suffered most, and the plantations composed mainly of an exotic, Casuarina, *Equisitifolia*, the least. The nearly useless thorny scrub, which is the form the natural forest takes on more level ground, has its sprinkling of dead trees; but the better class of forest among the hills has suffered more. On the hills themselves, the gaunt skeletons of *Vatica laccifera*, sandal, teak and *acacias*, and in the valleys the bristling clumps of grey bamboo amongst the green, show where the drought has passed. In the plantations, on the other hand, among the casuarina trees planted up to the end of 1875, the deaths during the drought of 1876 and the two abnormal years of 1877 and 1878 could be counted on the fingers.

" The last four years have been trying ones for tree-life. 1875 was a year of short rain-fall. In 1876, the rain which fell (about half the average) was of little use to deeply seated vegetation: in 1877 the south-west monsoon rain failed; this year there has been hardly any north-east monsoon rain. Although the past year has been an excellent one for grain crops, the failure of the latter rains will make the coming dry season a more than usually trying one for tree vegetation on account of its long duration and the lowness of sub-soil moisture. The past droughts, by in part withdrawing the usual supplies of rain-water, have afforded a favorable opportunity of observing how trees make up the deficiency with sub-soil moisture and deducing what the ordinary action of this may be.

* * * * *

" There was a cessation of visible growth in the established planting though doubtless a forced and deep root growth. There was a large percentage of failures in the planting done during the worst year of drought, 1876, but what remained passed unscathed through the less severe drought of 1877, and when the abundant south-west rains of the past year fell, a remarkably rapid period of growth ensued. One plantation, an old familiar friend of some years standing, was hardly recognizable in its new growth after a six months absence; in fact we utterly lost our way once in a dense thicket, where, 6 months before, the view around was hardly broken by an occasional nodding top-shoot.

"Of the indigenous species planted, there is little observation to record. Their slow growth seems to have ceased during the worst of the droughts, and to be now going on much as before, but small changes in their feeble progress towards trees are difficult to note. Nothing hitherto tried has come near casuarina for reboisement purposes. Possibly indigenous species might do better from *in situ* sowing on land which has been cropped once with casuarina, but it is curious to note how even the hardiest of them cease to grow and look like dying in parts where they have come up thick from seed, in abandoned corners of a nursery. Sown broadcast or in shallow pits, they have over and over again in different hands given results very nearly negative. Indeed, another exotic, *Cassia Florida*, seems to be the only species at all promising for *in situ* sowing. It comes up freely enough during the usually light showers of the south-west monsoon, but not early enough to allow it to be deeply rooted against the ensuing dry season. Grown isolated, as when planted in pits, it remains little better than a bush.

"The present favorable season, 1879, is marked by a corresponding improved appearance in the Forests and Plantations. It is worthy of record that the last hot season has been marked by an unusually large production of seed. Branches may have been observed broken by the weight of the mass of fruit and seed on them. This, followed by an unusually early and abundant monsoon, has had a most happy effect in stimulating natural reproduction."

16. It is to be regretted that his remarks on some of the points noticed are not more full. Excluding the thorny scrub jungles which do not require much moisture, the capacity of trees to stand seasons of drought depends on their obtaining from sub-soil moisture the moisture denied to them by deficient rain-fall. In this respect, it is to be expected that artificial plantations with deeply rooted trees should compare favorably with jungle trees with roots extending not deeper than the upper stratum of the soil.

SECTON II.

Requirements of the People in the matter of Wood how provided for.

17. The requirements of the people in the matter of timber are provided for by sales from Depôts, and by the issue of licenses to cut wood in District-forests on payment of seigniorage. Free licenses are also given for unreserved wood and bamboos required for agricultural purposes and for cattle sheds. These, however, appear to be much abused in the Nagar Division. Mr. Jellicoe reports :—

" The returns obtained from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts shew that free licenses for 4,077 and 675 cart-loads of timber and bamboos respectively were issued during the year by headmen of villages. Taking 25 cubic feet and 185 bamboos per cart-load, the above figures will represent 101,925 cubic feet and 124,875 bamboos. It will be seen that the whole of this wood is obtained for agricultural purposes including also building of cattle sheds. On the other hand, the demand for timber for house-building, whether at depôts or on license by ryots, is very small. It may therefore be fairly questioned whether the whole of the wood obtained free is actually used for the purpose for which it is granted. It is well known that there is not much difference between the portion of a building occupied by a ryot and his family, and that occupied by his cattle. . What one year is cattle-shed and as such repaired free of duty may become in the following year the dwelling of the family, while the portion vacated is turned into a cattle-shed and is in its turn repaired with timber obtained gratis."

18. The rules on the subject would seem to demand revision. Whilst it is undesirable that the public should be shut out from the extensive grazing and supplies of firewood and timber in the forests, which, at certain seasons of the year and under proper regulations, could without objection be made available to them, it is necessary, in order to prevent waste, that moderate fees should be exacted for the same in all forests, whether State or District. The grant of free licenses to individuals with reference to their individual circumstances must always be attended with abuse, and the ryots really possess no claim to the same. They should be induced to look for their supplies to trees grown by them on their occupied lands, the use of

which should be allowed to them without any restrictions such as now exist in the unsurveyed taluks. No jungles can be properly conserved if the use of them without payment is allowed to individuals.

SECTION III

Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules.

19. Statement No. 48 shews the number of persons prosecuted for breaches of forest rules. It calls for no special remarks.

20. The offences relate almost entirely to unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood. 641 persons were prosecuted in 295 cases, of whom 556 were convicted. The cases are most numerous in the Shimoga District, where the villages being interspersed among the jungles, afford facilities for the unauthorized felling and removal of timber from the forests.

SECTION IV

Improvement and Extension of Forests.

Roads and Buildings.

21. The expenditure on communications and buildings was small, being confined to the opening out of short cart-tracks in the forests and to the repairs of forest huts and depôts. Larger works where required are better carried out by the Public Works Department. During the year, Rs 201—9—5 were spent by the Forest Department on communications, and Rs. 788—9—0 on the construction and repairs of minor buildings.

Protection from Fire.

22. The great importance of fire protection to forests is now generally recognized, but the measures adopted towards this object have as yet been but partial and cannot be considered to have passed beyond the stage of experiment.

23. In the Nundydroog Division, attempts were made to protect from fire only 3 of the forests, all the others were burnt over early in the season. The fire which occurred in the important Maddagiri Forest was very violent and lasted for some days. These fires, in the case of teak and other forest trees, injure chiefly the saplings and young plants and consequently affect only reproduction; but they are very destructive to the growth of sandal.

24. The Devaraydurga Forest is the only one which has been completely protected for the last 10 years, and it affords the best illustration of the beneficial effects of fire-protection. They are evidenced in the general and vigorous growth of sandal in every part of the forest. Fire in this forest has hitherto been kept out simply by careful watching. The system of fire-paths is now only being tried. The fire-protection attempted in the case of the Nundydroog and Killekaval Forests was not quite so successful When burning the fire-paths, the fire extended into the forests and burnt up portions of them. These consequences might have been avoided if the fire-paths had been cleared and burnt immediately after the rains of the north-east monsoon in November and December. Mr. Hutchins observes that "there is often room for a good deal of cheap fire-conservancy, no lines or very partial lines being made, the aid mainly relied on being temporary fire-watchers." He is also trying the experiment of planting dense belts of casuarina, indigenous fici and guinea grass around the Devaraydurga Forests, as the best means of preventing the growth of jungle grass and thereby ensuring fire-protection.

25. In the Nagar Division, the only three forests under Forest conservancy have been brought under fire protection. The system adopted was to clear a 6 feet pathway on either side of a belt of jungle 48 feet wide all round the forest, and then to burn the intermediate belt. Thirty miles of fire line were thus cleared in the Lakvalli Forest at a cost of Rs. 238; but in spite of all precautions, fire got in on three occasions, on the 29th January, and 2nd and 3rd February, and burnt ¾ths of a square mile of the forest. No material injury was, however, done, as the saplings which

were alone affected, have again sprung up with renewed vigour. The risk might have been avoided if the clearing and burning of the fire-paths had been taken up earlier. The other two forests in this Division, Shankargudda and Sakrebail, were successfully protected from fire.

26. Fire-protection has been attended with the greatest difficulty in the Ashtagram Division. Though considerable sums have been spent for the purpose, year after year, it has not been found possible to keep out the fire, and the burning of the fire-paths has often been the cause of the fire. In the year under report, however, fire-protection was successful, and this result is attributed by Mr. Macpherson to the more favorable character of the season, rain having fallen every month between January and May. In the Aimur-Marigudi Forest, owing to unhealthiness, no labor could be procured after January, and all its interior lines remained unburnt; but only 5 square miles of the forest were injured. In the Begur Forest, fire broke out on four occasions, but was successfully put down. It injured only 3 square miles of the forest. In the other two forests of the Division, Mattikuppa and Barambadi, fire-protection was successful, so far as it was attempted. In the former, 29½ miles of fire-path were cut, dividing the forest into 6 blocks, at a cost of Rs. 1,862.

27. Mr. Macpherson concludes his report on the subject with the following observations:—

"The expenditure on fire-protection works has been very heavy, amounting during the year to Rs. 6,513—1—4, and it is a question, considering the uncertainty of success, whether the benefit derived by the forests is worth the capital sunk in protecting them. Again, the unhealthiness of the forests during the fire-protection season demoralizes the whole of the forest establishment. This year, before the works were half-finished, Mr. Anthony, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, two out of three Rangers and three out of four Foresters employed on this work, had to leave on account of ill-health, and of course there was no one to take their places. That the forests, notwithstanding these mishaps, were successfully protected is a matter of congratulation.

"In a less favorable season, the results would probably have been very different."

28. For the fire-protection of these forests, some cheaper system of enlisting the co-operation of the neighbouring villagers, instead of a large establishment of watchers on monthly pay, seems desirable.

Improvement of Forests.

29. Little has been done during the year in the way of promoting re-production in natural forests by artificial sowings.

PLANTATIONS.

30. The Plantations remain the same as in the previous year. In the Nagar Division, there are three teak plantations and two sandal and one *Eucalyptus*, comprising in all 371 acres, which have cost up to date Rs. 8,619. No additional trees were planted during the year, nor has any cost been incurred. The sandal seeds which were dibbled in failed, as the seeds were bad.

31. In the Ashtagram Division, there are three plantations, two of teak and one of sandal, comprising in all 300 acres which have cost up to date Rs. 21,255. The expenditure during the year on these plantations amounted to Rs. 5,224. Twenty-five acres in the Mastigudi Teak Plantation were sown with seed, but the rest of the expenditure was on the weeding, pruning and up-keep of the already existing plantations. In the Nayihalla Sandal Plantation, upon which Rs. 1,017 was expended, the seeds sown again failed, owing to the failure of the early rains between May and August. Mr. Macpherson observes that unless the sandal seed can be got to germinate in June, there is little chance of the seedlings surviving the dry weather. This remark does not apply to seedlings transplanted after the fall of the early rains in June. In the Bhaktarvalli and Vijiyapur forest reserves in the Hassan District, a large quantity of sandal seed was sown, but failed for similar reasons. On the whole, the success of the plantations in this Division can hardly be regarded as commensurate with the cost incurred.

32. In the Nundydroog Division, the plantations are almost all along the line of the Railway from Bangalore to Madras. Suitable sites for plantations along the proposed line of Railway from Bangalore to Mysore are more difficult to find owing to the rocky nature of the country. The plantations cover an area of 3,315 acres and have cost up to date Rs. 1,06,802. The expenditure incurred during the year on them amounted to Rs. 15,426. The season was favorable for planting, but the operations were limited owing to the small number of plants available in the nurseries. 72,823 plants were put down on fresh ground and 32,328 were planted in intermediate rows amongst already existing trees, thereby doubling the number of trees per acre. The cost for pits and planting amounted to Rs. 5,304. The rest of the year's expenditure was incurred for nurseries and general up-keep. Nineteen per cent of the plants put down failed. None of the plantations have as yet commenced to yield a return except some small receipts occasionally from prunings.

33. Mr. Hutchins advocates small scattered plantations, as suitable sites in smaller areas are more easily secured, and as cheap labor could be obtained for them from adjoining villages as well as on considerations of the distribution of subsoil moisture. These are arguments for encouraging small local plantations through the agency of the villagers, but in the case of Government plantations, difficulty of supervision would tell against small scattered plantations.

34. Mr. Hutchins also advocates close planting. His remarks on the subject are extracted below :—

" With the exception of two Plantations, Kadgudi and Benganur, now the best, all the old planting was done at 5 yards apart. All the planting is now being done at 3 yards apart which gives 538 trees to the acre. I estimate that the first thinning would be necessary in about 11 years, when a quarter of the stock would be taken out and that the yield of the poles at that age would reimburse the extra cost of thick planting. From a cultural point of view, there is no doubt of the great superiority of dense over sparse planting. Many trees on ordinary soil in this climate remain bushes unless planted close. *Cassia Florida* is an example of this. This is the best tree I am acquainted with for sowings and one of the worst for planting. In the growth of a plantation, the point at which the trees meet in a mass overhead and kill the ground herbage, is well marked, and the sooner it is arrived at, for many obvious reasons, the better. This is the more to be striven for with Casuarina on account of the excellent forest soil which forms rapidly as soon as this stage is reached. When planting on inferior soils, no satisfactory growth can be expected till this soil is formed. The Plantations east of Bangalore are on soil good, bad and indifferent. Most of it belongs to the last class, but there is a great deal too bad to plant, and here seed is being sown. As yet, this closing overhead has only been quite reached in the Benganur Plantation."

35. The above remarks apply to forest trees, especially those raised by sowing the seeds broad-cast or in shallow pits, as distinguished from fruit trees regularly planted in deep pits and watered.

SECTION V.

Actual Yield of Forests.

36. *Sandalwood.*—The financial results of forest operations during the year are shown in Statement No. 49. The receipts from sandalwood, which form the chief item of the Forest revenue, amounted to Rs. 3,69,268 against Rs. 3,75,615 in the previous year. The quantity sold, *viz.*, 1,080 tons, was 70 tons more than in the previous year; but the prices realized were less favorable, averaging Rs. 338 per ton against Rs. 385. Sandal was collected by contract in the Ashtagram Division, but under amáni or direct management in the Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions. So long as the collection is restricted to dry wood, the contract system works the best, securing large collections of wood; but when mature green-wood is allowed to be cut, there is danger of indiscriminate felling on the part of the contractors, over whose operations the Forest Officers can hardly exercise proper supervision. It is under contemplation to secure the co-operation of the Taluk and Village Revenue authorities to a greater extent in the conservancy and collection of sandal, which, growing not so much in the great jungles as in scattered tracts of the plain country, cannot be suf-

ficiently controlled by the existing limited Forest Establishment. The cost of collection and preparation averaged Rs. 25 per ton in Nundydroog, Rs. 32 in Nagar, and Rs. 41 in Ashtagram.

36. *Other Descriptions of Timber.*—The proceeds from other descriptions of timber are quite inconsiderable. Rupees 15,117 were realized from them by the Forest Department in the Nagar Division, Rs. 7,650 in Ashtagram, and Rs. 3,063 in Nundydroog, the last item consisting entirely of proceeds from the sale of firewood. Teak realized 11 annas and 11 pie per cubic foot in Nagar, and 10 annas in Ashtagram. The markets both at Bangalore and Mysore are largely supplied from outside, the former with Rangoon timber brought by rail from Madras, and the latter with timber cut in private forests in the adjoining British Territories in the Malabar District. The cost of the collection of timber, exclusive of establishment, amounted to 39 per cent of the gross proceeds.

37. The great forests in the Ashtagram Division having been little worked for some years past, and there being an undue accumulation of stunted teak, the removal of which was desirable to promote re-production in the forests, as well as to prevent danger from the wood dying and taking fire, it was resolved to utilize the same for the supply of sleepers for the Mysore State Railway. 11,307 logs of teak estimated to yield 35,000 sleepers were cut during the year and removed to the nearest depôts, where arrangements are being made for their being sawn through contractors.

38. The receipts from timber removed from forests by private individuals under licenses amounted to Rs. 5,242. This was almost entirely from the forests under the charge of the District Officers.

39. *Pasture and other Forest Products.*—Pasture and other forest products in the forests under Revenue Officers realized Rs. 48,354; the receipts from this source in the State-forests being insignificant. The development of these forest resources cannot be considered to have as yet received sufficient attention.

GENERAL REMARKS.

HEAD I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

40. The total forest receipts under all heads amounted to Rs. 4,52,575. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 81,742 on Conservancy and Works, and Rs. 1,16,278 on Establishments. The net revenue derived by Government from forests was therefore Rs. 2,54,555. This, as already remarked, is entirely due to sandal. The operations of the Department in other respects being chiefly directed to conservancy, shew, on the whole, a loss rather than a profit.

HEAD II.—GENERAL.

41. *Groves, Avenues and Nurseries.*—There has been little variation under this head as compared with the previous year. On the 31st March 1879, there were 818,814 trees in 16,645 topes distributed over 12,296 villages. Out of 3,994 miles of road in the Province, 3,718 have been planted with avenues of trees on either side at distances varying from 12 to 60 feet.

42. *Exotics.*—The progress of experiments made in the cultivation of exotics is thus reported by Mr. Hutchins. No practical results have yet been attained.

"Of the seeds of the different kinds of *Eucalyptus* which have been recently received from Australia, a list was given in the report for the Division which was subsequently submitted to the Government of India. These seeds have turned out well. There are 14 different kinds at Devaraydurga, and about 1,000 plants in all. They are now being planted out, a few above the general elevation of the plateau for experiment. Some correspondence has taken place during the year with regard to the establishment of forest gardens. The Kadgudi Plantation fulfils in most respects the condition required for these gardens. It is of easy excess from Bangalore, and contains already a fair collection of exotics; those of the recently imported *Eucalypti* look especially well. Of these there are now 1,204 plants. I have placed a Kámáti in especial charge of the exotics, and any seed which may in future be sent for experiment will have there every chance of succeeding, and at the same time be within reach of observation. Seeds requiring a warmer and moister climate I should sow by preference in the Bilikal Forest.

"Last year I made some trials with a new species of Casuarina, namely, C *Muricata*. There are now 8 plants of this curious tree in Kadgudi, averaging 4 feet high, but it has not the appearance of being hardy at the elevation. There are in the same plantation 240 *Pithicolobium Saman*, several small seedlings of the *Mesquit bean*, and a quantity of a plant sent to me with Conservator's No. 2250—253, dated 17th December 1878. It is said to yield a fibre, and has grown with perfect facility in Devaraydurga and Kadgudi, where I was directed to try it. Of the seven Mahogany trees at Kadgudi, 3 now average 10 feet in height and four 6 feet. They have rather a stunted appearance. I should like to try the tree at a lower elevation and with a better rain-fall. Of the *Eucalypti* sent to the Lal-Bagh, Mr. Cameron has now 256 plants available for distribution. His letter concerning them is added to this report, *vide* Appendix A. The "damping off" which reduced the number of his seedlings did not occur with the same seed sown elsewhere. The sweetly scented *Verbena Eucalyptus* seems especially deserving of ornamental planting, and promises to be a rapid grower. It has come up vigorously wherever sown.

"Mr. Hill, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Brisbane, has, within the last few days, sent me a further supply of *Eucalypti* seed, and a tree of great promise, *Dissilaria bologhinides* which grows in that country amongst the scrubs of the coast I have forwarded to him a packet of seed of the best kinds of our forest trees. The climate of Brisbane is very like that of Mysore, though more perhaps the hills at 4,000 or 5,000 feet elevation than the general level of the plateau. The two floras being totally distinct, there is every reason to look forward to many instances of successful acclimatization.

"A Brisbane tree, the Moreton Bay Chestnut, *Castanosperium Australe*, was put out in many of the plantations during the year. It grows if carefully tended, but is nots ufficiently hardy for the bare soil and dry situations of the plantations. *Pithicolobium Saman*, the so called "Rain tree," is growing freely wherever it has been sown. It will be planted out, but there seems no particular object to be gained by its introduction. Of the *Eucalypti* seed obtained 18 months ago from Ootacamund, and referred to in para 8 of last year's report, there are now 14 young trees at Devaraydurga and seven plants in the plantation nurseries. None of these species seem hardy at the elevation, which was to be in great measure expected if they grew well on the Nilgiris.

"In last year's Plantation Report, a section is devoted to an account of experiments on different modes of planting. In accordance with the results there detailed, planting in tile-cylinders has been regularly introduced into most of the plantations, and up to the present point with excellent results. The system seems especially adapted to the artificial propagation of sandal, in that it secures drainage for the seedlings while in the nursery, and allows them to be transplanted afterwards without in any way disturbing the roots. In planting sandal, these are the two main points to attend to. For exotics it is recommendable for the same reasons. Financial results will be known when this year's transplanting is finished. As regards transport a tree rooted in a tile-cylinder is as secure as in a pot, and it will not in future be necessary to make a nursery near a precarious source of water, because this happens to be near the pits. I have some trees growing at Bangalore (two of them sandal) which I have brought from a distance of 50 miles in a country-cart. Under the present system, picking trees out of a nursery with a spud is an uncertain and slow operation, at a time too when celerity is of importance.

"Bamboo tubes are for use in sowings; a seedling in a bamboo tube being put into a shallow pit instead of a handful of seed. The early and abundant rains of this year have rendered simple sowings sufficient. Large sowings are being done in the settled forests of Devaraydurga and Nundydroog and in the forest of Bilikal in a part where cattle can be excluded, also in the fuel reserves of Karpanhalli and Kumalgod, and in the poor parts of the Plantations."

By Order,

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

BANGALORE,
16*th December* 1879.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.—19-12-79—400.

Form No. 45.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Area of the Reserved and Unreserved Forests for the year 1878—79.

Name of Division.	Name of Civil District.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1878.		Added during the yer.		Excluded or transferred to other heads.		Total on 31st March 1879.		Area of unreserved forests*		Number and date of Notification of addition.	Remarks.
			In Square Miles.	In Acres.	In Square Miles.	In Acres.	In Square Miles.	In Acres.	In Square Miles.	In Acres.	In Square Miles.	In Acres.		
Nagar ...	Kadur District ...	Lakvalli	35	22,400	...	...	...	...	55	22,400	...	...	...	* Cannot be given as the forests are not surveyed.
		Tegurgudda	20	12,800	...	...	..	...	20	12,800	...	...	...	
		Ubrani *	10	6,400	...	...	...	...	10	6,400	..	...	...	
		Basankote	8	5,120	...	...	...	...	8	5,120	...	...	...	
	Shimoga District...	Shankargudda	9	5,760	...	...	...	...	9	5,760	...	...	...	
		Sakrebail	10	6,400	...	...	...	...	10	6,400	...	...	...	
		Choranyedahalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Proposed.		...	...	...	
		Masrur												
		Ambligola												
		Kumsi	16	10,240	...	...	...	..	16	10,240	...	...	...	Under partial revision.
		Chordi												
		Tallegadde	5	3,200	...	...	...	...	5	3,200	...	...	...	Do
Ashtagram ...	Mysore District ...	Ainur Marigudi ...	30	19,200	...	...	†3	1,920	27	17,280	...	...	..	† In consequence of settlement of boundary dispute between this and the Madras Government.
		Begur	37	23,746	...	...	...	...	37	23,746	...	...	...	
		Kakankote	25	16,000	1	‡381	...	...	26	16,381	...	...	...	
		Virarhoshalli	8	5,120	...	...	...	...	8	5,120	...	...	...	
		Metikuppe												
		Hunsekuppe	22	14,080	1	‡408	...	...	23	14,488	...	...	...	‡ Difference in actual area now added
		Bandipura	15	9,600	...	...	...	...	15	9,600	...	..	...	
		Berambadi	31	19,840	1	‡497	...	...	32	20,337	...	..	...	
	Hassan District ...	Kabbinale	14	8,960	...	...	...	...	14	8,960	...	...	...	
		Kagineri	9	5,760	...	...	...	...	9	5,760	...	..	...	Evergreen.
		Bagimale	6	3,840	...	...	...	...	6	3,840	...	...	...	
		Sundekumri	6	3,840	...	...	...	...	6	3,840	...	...	...	
Nundydroog ...	Bangalore do ...	Bilikal	48	30,451	...	...	...	...	48	30,451	..	...	...	
		Killekaval	8	5,120	...	...	...	...	8	5,120	...	...	...	
		Hundigundibetta ...	14	9,120	...	...	...	...	14	9,120	...	...	...	
		Uyamballi												
		Arkavati	21	13,440	...	...	...	...	21	13,440	...	...	...	
		Devarbetta												
	Túmkúr do ...	Devaraydurga	18	11,715	..	..	...	...	18	11,715	...	...	...	
		Maddagiri and Kandal ...	10	6,400	12	‖7,680	...	...	22	14,080	...	...	..	‖ Additions made to the forest demarcated.
	Kolar do ...	Nundydroog	7	4,480	...	...	...	...	7	4,480	...	...	...	
		Total.....	442	2,83,032	15	8,966	3	1,920	454	2,90,078	...	..	...	

Form No. 46.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Area of Plantation, 1878—79.

Division.	Name of Plantation.	On 1st April 1878.		During 1878—79.		On 31st March 1879.		Remarks
		Area, Acres.	Total Cost.	Area added.	Cost.	Total Area.	Total Cost.	
Nundydroog	Kurandahalli	308	7,324	31	1,397	339	8,721	
	Kumbarhalli	350	12,488	...	779	350	13,267	
	Maddagiri	63	1,948	...	...	63	1,948	
	Jadiganhalli	276	8,995	...	2,470	276	11,465	
	Chota and Bada Hosharadi	450	17,728	131	2,650	581	20,378	
	Nellal	343	11,982	55	1,610	398	13,592	
	Kadguli	338	11,689	53	2,727	391	14,416	
	Marsandra	384	10,050	32	1,428	416	11,478	
	Appasandra	321	9,077	12	1,736	333	10,813	
	Bergnur	...	95	..	306	...	401	
	Karapanhalli	...	...	168	323	168	323	
	Total	2,833	91,376	482	15,426	3,315	1,06,802	
Ashtagram	Kakankote (Teak)	93	8,204	..	1,017	93	9,221	
	Mastigudi do	111	5,631	...	3,192	111	8,826	
	Nayihalla (Sandal)	96	2,193	...	1,015	96	3,208	
	Total.....	300	16,031	...	5,224	300	21,255	
Nagar	Alkol Sandal Reserve	71	970	...	...	71	970	
	Anapankatte Sandal Reserve	237	1,233	...	5	237	1,238	
	Sakrebail Teak Plantation	30	3,013	...	7	30	3,020	
	Lakvalli do	20	1,181	...	...	20	1,181	
	Hebbe do	9	1,124	...	...	9	1,124	
	Santaveri Eucalyptus	4	1,086	...	...	4	1,086	
	Total.....	371	8,607	...	12	371	8,619	
	Grand Total	3,504	1,16,014	482	20,662	3,986	1,36,676	

Note.—A sum of Rs. 2,505 was spent in 1878—79 upon those Plantations that are omitted in this Return, in their improvement, collection of seeds, &c.

Form No. 47.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during dry season of 1878—79.

Division.	Forest Tracts	Up to 31st April 1878.		During dry season ending 30th April 1879.				Total Cost up to 30th April 1879.	Year when protection commenced.	Remarks.
		Area actualy protected	Total Cost.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected.	Amount expended.			
		Square Miles.		Square Mile.	Sq. Mile.	Sq. Mile.				
Nagar	Lakvalli	32	591 0 0	35	$\frac{3}{4}$	$34\frac{1}{4}$	238	829	1876—77	A sum of Rs. 19 was spent in protecting plantations from fire.
	Sakrebail	10	485 0 0	10	...	10	46	531	1874—75	
	Shankar	9	490 0 0	9	...	9	85	575	1875—76	
Ashtagram ..	Begur	...	5,774 0 0	37	3	34	1,904	7,678	1876	
	Ainur Marigudi	15	3,799 0 0	30	5	25	2,369	6,168	Do	
	Metikuppe	...	.. ..	$16\frac{1}{2}$	...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	1,862	1,862	1878	
	Baranbadi	...	... ...	4	...	4	470	470	Do	
Nundydroog ...	Nundydroog	7	50 0 0	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	151	201	1876	
	Bilikal	3	1,123 0 0	0	...	...	...	1,123	Do	
	Devaraydurga	16	... ...	18	...	18	34	34	1876—77	
	Killekaval	...	... .	8	$\frac{1}{6}$	$7\frac{5}{6}$	56	56	1878—79	
	Total.....	92	12,312 0 0	$174\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	$164\frac{1}{12}$	7,215	19,527		

Form No. 48.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1878—79.

Forest Division.	Civil District	Injury to forest by fire.		Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood.		Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.		Other Offences.		Total.				Remarks.
										Prosecutions.		Convictions.		
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Nagar ...	Shimoga	1	1	51	191	...	...	44	61	96	253	75	219	
	Kadur	...	...	29	39	...	...	4	4	33	43	27	35	
	Chitaldroog ...	...	...	21	36	...	...	1	1	22	37	16	23	
Ashtagram ...	Mysore	...	...	3	3	...	...	16	16	19	19	19	19	
	Hassan	...	...	12	15	...	...	2	2	14	17	12	13	
Nundydroog ...	Bangalore	...	...	27	81	3	3	12	41	42	125	41	113	
	Kolar	...	...	25	57	...	...	14	37	39	94	35	84	
	Túmkúr	...	...	11	20	3	6	16	27	30	53	30	50	
	Total.....	1	1	179	442	6	9	109	189	295	641	255	556	

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions during 1878—79.

Budget Hes	Nagar Division.						Ashtagram Division.						Nundydroog Division						Total.			Remarks.
	By Forest Department.			By Revenue Department.			By Forest Department.			By Revenue Department.			By Forest Department.			By Revenue Department.						
Receipts.																						
I. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—																						
(a) Timber	15,058	14	0	14	8	0	5,570	0	9	...	..	...	1	14	0	...	...	...	20,645	4	9	
(b) Firewood...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	0	0	...	...	...	2,983	4	0	...	...	...	2,987	4	0	
(c) Bamboos	58	8	8	...	...	...	2,075	14	8	...	...	...	77	14	0	...	...	..	2 212	5	4	
(d) Sandalwood	76,361	0	6	...	...	...	2,40,297	5	3	...	..	...	52,609	5	7	...	...	..	3,69,267	11	4	
(e) Grass and other produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	3	3	
II. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers—																						
(a) Timber	203	9	0	569	1	0	585	10	3	3	6	0	..	..	...	58	0	0	1,419	10	3	
(b) Firewood	...	...	...	55	8	9	...	...	...	89	7	6	58	8	0	736	11	8	940	3	11	
(c) Bamboos	...	...	..	1,880	5	0	...	...	...	773	4	0	143	9	3	85	0	6	2,882	2	9	
(d) Grazing and fodders	...	...	...	1,928	10	2	15	0	0	...	...	..	...	...	..	24	12	0	1,968	6	2	
(e) Other minor produce	4	8	0	19,429	14	11	..	...	...	12,717	14	6	1,234	10	0	12,998	15	4	46,385	14	9	
III. Confiscated, drift and waifwood	455	0	5	616	10	5	80	15	0	...	...	...	25	12	9	...	...	...	1,178	6	7	
IV. Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—																						
(a) Duty on Foreign Timber	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
(b) Revenue from shared and private forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
V. Miscellaneous																						
(a) Fines and forfeitures	82	8	0	24	12	0	68	0	0	40	3	7	...	...	...	86	12	8	302	4	3	
(b) Refunds	16	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	9	...	...	...	32	4	5	
(c) Other Sources	388	5	9	3	8	0	117	10	0	17	8	0	49	15	3	517	6	2	1,094	5	2	
Total	92,628	10	0	24,522	14	3	2,50,073	11	2	13,641	11	7	57,200	13	7	14,507	10	4	4,52,575	6	11	

Form No. 49. (*Concluded*)

Budget Heads.	Nagar.			Ashtagram.			Nundydroog.			Total.			Remarks.
A. Conservancy and Works:													
I. Timber and other produce removed by Government—													
(a) Timber	5,129	10	1	2,599	1	1	...	...	...	7,728	11	2	
(b) Firewood and charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	8	8	1,368	8	8	
(c) Bamboos	132	2	5	998	9	0	38	0	11	1,169	6	4	
(d) Sandalwood	15,377	14	7	17,487	5	3	3,613	3	6	36,478	7	4	
(e) Grass and other minor produce	...	...	...	919	2	7	...	...	...	919	2	7	
II. Timber and other produce removed by consumers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
III. Confiscated drift and waifwood.	1	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	6	
IV. Rent from Forests not managed by Government—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) Duty on forest timber, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Revenue from shared and private forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
V. Rent of leased forests not managed by Government—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
VI. Live and dead stock—													
(a) Purchase of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Feed and keep of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	8	0	26	8	0	
(c) Plant, tools and instruments	305	12	8	174	...	...	250	14	0	730	10	8	
VII Communication and Buildings—													
(a) Roads and bridges	106	2	5	43	...	...	52	7	0	201	9	5	
(b) Buildings	504	6	2	263	6	0	20	12	10	788	9	0	
(c) Other works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
VIII. Demarcation, improvement, &c., of Forests—													
(a) Demarcation	359	12	8	423	6	2	506	3	8	1,289	6	6	
(b) Compensation for land and rights	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(c) Surveys and working plans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(d) Plantation	41	14	0	6,020	9	5	17,104	2	2	23,166	9	7	
(e) Protection from fire	388	2	3	6,513	1	4	96	10	8	6,997	14	4	
(f) Other works	...	...	...	51	3	0	...	...	...	51	13	0	
IX. Miscellaneous—													
(a) Refunds	243	14	0	18	0	0	206	5	0	468	3	0	Refunds of Forest Revenue.
(b) Law charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	0	9	8	0	
(c) Other charges	16	7	0	329	8	0	...	...	...	345	15	0	
Total A., Conservancy and Works.....	22,607	10	9	35,840	13	10	23,293	14	5	81,742	7	0	

B. Establishment.

	Direction.														
I. Salaries—															
(a) Conservator	10,677	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,677	6	8
(b) Superior Officers	...	...	...	7,443	5	4	9,076	10	8	14,878	12	6	31,398	12	6
(c) Subordinate, Forest and Depôt Establishments ...	...	...	..	16,154	1	9	17,624	0	5	9,174	4	2	42,952	6	4
(d) Office Establishment	4,309	0	4	3,218	16	8	3,208	5	1	2,986	14	9	13,722	14	10
(e) Deputation and Special Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	0	7	8	0
II. Travelling Allowances—															
(a) Conservator...	292	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	8	0
(b) Superior Officers	...	...	...	2,145	4	0	3,331	12	4	4,656	4	5	10,133	4	9
(c) Subordinate, Forest and Depôt Establishments ...	..	...	...	333	2	9	965	4	6	780	5	0	2,078	12	3
(d) Office Establishment	29	0	2	227	11	0	150	3	9	224	1	6	631	0	5
III. Contingencies—															
(a) Stationery	7	15	3	205	8	4	169	10	7	119	6	11	502	97	1
(b) Carriage of tents and records ...	70	9	3	272	10	10	424	1	3	324	1	10	1,091		2
(c) Pay of Police Guards	...	...	...	487	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	15	1
(d) Sundries	907	15	0	336	5	2	273	5	9	743	5	7	2,260	15	6
(e) Official Postage	27	0	0	7	4	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	40	4	0
Total.....	16,321	6	8	30,831	14	11	35,227	6	4	33,897	0	8	1,16,277	12	7

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 16th December 1879.

Verified.
H. HUDSON,
Dy. Acctt General in Mysore.

By Order,
C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

Form No. 50.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Dr. *Account Current for the year* 1878—79. *Cr.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.
To Cash Balance on 1st April 1878	...	...	...	7,641	1	6
Revenue received in cash—						
Nagar	1,14,996	11	9			
Ashtagram	2,63,445	13	0			
Nundydroog	71,640	3	11	4,50,082	12	8
Adjusted by Book Transfer—						
Public Works Department	1,645	2	9			
Jail	694	11	6			
Military Assistant	68	4	0			
Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District	84	8	0	2,492	10	3
Remittances from State Treasuries	...	...	...	2,02,158	4	9
Remittances by transfers from other Departments, Civil Department	...	...	..			
Contribution to Funds—						
Uncovenanted S. F. P. Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advances recoverable...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deposits	...	..	...	...	...	...
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	468	3	0
Total.....	...	...	...	6,62,843	0	2

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Expenditure under A—						
Nagar	22,363	12	9			
Ashtagram	35,822	13	10			
Nundydroog	23,087	9	5	81,274	4	0
„ Expenditure under B—						
Direction	16,321	6	8			
Nagar	30,831	14	11			
Ashtagram	35,227	6	4			
Nundydroog	33,897	0	8	1,16,277	12	7
Revenue Remittances to State Treasuries ...	...	...	...	4,50,447	8	0
Adjusted by Book Transfer	...	...	.	2,492	10	3
Advances recoverable	...	...	...	..	...	...
Deposits repaid	...	...	...	..	..	...
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	..	468	3	0
Cash Balance on 31st March 1879	...	...	...	11,882	10	4
Total.....	...	...	...	6,62,843	0	2

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, August 1879

Verified.
H. HUDSON,
Dy. Acctt. General in Mysore.

By Order,
C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

Form No. 51.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Annual Statement of Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for 1878—79.

Division	Department Debtor.									Department Creditor.									Balance due—						Remarks.
	At commencement of year.			Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during year.			At close of year.			At commencement of year.			Payment made during year			At close of year.			To Departmental (outstandings.)			By Departmental (liabilities.)			
Nagar	609	7	11	21,775	12	10	22,385	4	9	2,290	12	5	22,841	14	0	25,132	10	5	2,747	5	8	...	...	...	Excludes Rs 222—6—0 refunded otherwise than as repayments of advances.
Ashtagram	...	...	...	*35,950	1	4	35,950	1	4	2,692	10	7	37,732	15	2	40,425	9	9	4,175	8	5	...	...	...	* Includes Rs. 307-12-0 written off and Rs. 127—3—6 refunded on account of advances.
Nundydroog	...	...	...	†6,815	1	4	6,815	1	4	1,031	1	4	8,602 §205	1 10	11 6	9,838	13	9	3,023	12	5	...	...	...	† Includes Rs. 127-15-10 refunded.
Nundydroog Plantations ..	...	...	...	‡16,667	4	5	16,667	4	5	1,626	19	2	16,647	15	3	18,274	8	5	1,650	0	2	42	12	2	‡ Transferred from the Plantation Office, and excludes Rs. 28-11-10 reported as uncashed.
Total.....	609	7	11	81,208	3	11	81,817	11	10	7,641	1	6	86,030	8	0	93,671	10	4	11,896	10	8	42	12	2	§ Includes Rs. 205-10-6, transferred to Divisional Assistant Conservator and Rs. 88 refunded to the Treasury.

Form No. 52.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Annual Statement of Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1878—79.

Division	Particulars	Outstandings at the commencement of the year.	Value of Sales and other Revenue during the year	Total.	Amount realized during the year	Balance due to the Department.	Remarks.
	By Forest Department.						
Nagar ...	Shimoga District	1,349 0 1	80,414 0 9	81,763 0 10	*82,293 1 11	... ...	* Rs. 530—1—1 realized at this Treasury on account of Kadur District.
	Kadur do	... ...	10,824 3 2	10,824 3 2	(a)10,316 2 1	... ...	(a) Rs. 22 realized more than demand under I d for which sandal not yet issued
	Chitaldroog do	... ...	22 6 0	22 6 0	22 6 0	... ...	Rs. 3 to be adjusted by Deputy Accountant General in 1879—80
	Total... ..	1,349 0 1	91,260 9 11	92,609 10 0	92,631 10 0	... .	(b) Remission Rs. 28, vide Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5418—36, dated 15th October 1878, Rs. 10—2—3 transferred to Forest by Revenue Department to be adjusted by Deputy Accountant General in 1879—80.
	By Revenue Department.						
	Shimoga District	2,907 12 8	15,801 14 2	18,709 10 10	14,845 5 1	(b)3,836 5 9	(c) Rs. 241—7—5 to be adjusted as above; remission Rs. 679—9—9, vide Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5418—36, dated 15 h October 1878.
	Kadur do	2,629 12 10	5,198 13 9	7,828 10 7	6,371 9 9	(c)777 7 1	(d) Remission Rs. 1,839-11-6, vide above Proceedings.
	Chitaldroog do	4,246 3 8	4.932 13 4	9,179 1 0	3,557 9 1	(d)3,781 12 5	
	Total.....	9,783 13 4	25,933 9 3	35,717 6 5	24,774 7 11	8,395 9 3	
	By Forest Department.						
Ashtagram ...	Mysore District	5,986 10 10	2,54,273 11 8	2,60,260 6 6	2,49,069 3 5	11,191 3 1	
	Hassan do	141 3 8	1,020 14 9	1,162 2 5	1,004 7 9	157 10 8	
	Total.....	6,127 14 6	2,55,294 10 5	2,61,422 8 11	2,50,073 11 2	11,348 13 9	

	By Revenue Department.																			
	Mysore District	1,077	0	11	11,685	9	0	12,762	9	11	7,898	12	10	4,863	13	1				
	Hassan do	4,558	13	11	5,437	13	2	9,996	11	1	5,742	14	9	4,253	12	4				
	Total.....	5,635	14	10	17,123	6	2	22,759	5	0	13,641	11	7	9,117	9	5				
	By Forest Department.																			
Nundydroog ...	Bangalore District	13,374	10	3	46,126	12	6	59,501	6	9	54,166	8	1	5,334	14	8				
	Kolar do	12	15	0	29	13	6	42	12	6	29	11	0	13	1	6				
	Túmkúr do	556	5	6	2,694	2	6	3,250	8	0	3,004	10	6	245	13	6				
	Total.....	13,943	14	9	48,850	12	6	62,794	11	3	57,200	18	7	5,593	13	8				
	By Revenue Department.																			
	Bangalore District	5,292	1	11	5,883	11	5	11,175	13	4	7,711	4	1	†2,902	1	8				
	Kolar do	1,101	11	10	3,756	2	11	4,857	14	9	3,553	10	8	‡930	0	3				
	Túmkúr	4,307	6	11	3 939	7	11	8,246	14	10	§3,242	11	7	4,99[illegible]	6	9				
	Total.....	10,701	4	8	13,579	6	3	24,280	10	11	14,507	10	4	8,829	12	8				
		21,420	13	4	3,95,406	0	10	4,16,826	14	2	3,99,906	2	9	16,942	11	5				
	Grand Total Rs ..... Forest Department ...	26,121	0	8	56,636	5	8	82,757	6	4	52,923	13	10	26,342	11	4				
	Grand Total Rs ..... Revenue Department ...	¶47,541	14	0	4,52,042	6	6	4,99,584	4	6	4,52,830	0	7	43,285	10	9				

†Remission Rs. 562-3-7, *vide* C. C. Progs. No. 5418—36, dated 15th Oct. 1878.

‡ Do Rs. 374-3-10, do

§ Rs. 6-12-6 transferred to State-forests from District forests.

¶ Balance raised by Rs. 2,307 at the request of the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Túmkúr.

Total Remissions.— Rs. 3,483-12-8

Transfer to State-forest. 6-12-6

3,490- 9-2

Form No. 53.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Statement of Trees felled during the year 1878—79.

Division or Range.	Locality	Description of Trees.	On hand from previous year.		Felled during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.			Closing Balance.		Remarks.
			No.	C. feet.	No.	C. feet.	No.	C. ft.	How disposed of.	No.	C. feet.	No.	C. feet.	
Nagar ...	State & District-Forests ..	Teak	...	..	79	2,395	79	2,395	Cut into logs, pieces, &c.	79	2,395	...	...	
		Junglewood	79	2,412	396	16,165	775	18,577		746	16.995	29	1,582	
		Teak poles	1	...	518	..	519	...		519	...	...	...	
		Junglewood poles ...	7	...	21	...	228	...		228	...	...	...	
		Bamboos	...	...	3,634	...	3,634	...		3,634	...	...	...	
Ashtagram ...	Do	Teak	...	...	1,679	3,524	1,679	3,524	Do	1,679	3,524	..	...	
		Junglewood	...	...	788	3,046	788	3,046		788	3,046	...	...	
		Teak poles	...	...	3,512	4,389	3,512	4,389		3,512	4,389	...	...	
		Junglewood poles ...	...	...	2,142	2,712	2,142	2,712		2,142	2,712	...	...	
		Bamboos	4,618	...	72,580	...	77,198	...		72,513	...	4,685	...	
Nundydroog ...	Stat ...	Bamboos	...	...	1,224	...	1,224	...		1,224	...	...	...	
		Firewood	..	...	2,226½ (carts)	...	2.226½	...		2.126½	...	100 (carts)	...	
		Poles	...	...	421	...	421	...		421	...	...	...	
		Total.....	4,705	2,412	89,720½	32,231	94,425½	34,643		89.611½	33,061	4,814	1,582	

Form No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Statement of Logs, Sleepers and other Scantlings cut and exported during 1878—79.

Division.	Forest Range.	Locality.	Description of Timber and Scantling.	On hand from previous year.		Cut during current year.		Total.		Disposed of during current year.			Closing Balance.		Remarks.
				No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	How disposed of.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	
Nagar ...	Nagar	State and District Forests.	Teak	...	...	85	2,395	85	2,395	By transport to Depôts, (includes also materials written off.)	85	2,395	...	...	
			Junglewood ...	102	* 2,412	910	16,164	1,012	18,576		962	16,994	50	1,582	
			Teak Poles ...	1	...	520	..	521	...		521	...	..	...	
			Junglewood Poles ...	7	...	231	...	238	...		238	...	..	...	
Ashtagram ...	Mysore and Hassan ...	Do	Teak	950	1,702	1,652	3,117	2,602	4,819	By transfer to Depôts, sale on the spot to the public and Public Departments.	1,338	4,265	1,264	554	
			Junglewood ...	1,132	6,846	788	3,046	1,920	9,892		1,003	5,286	917	4,606	
			Teak Sleepers ...	2,909	...	61	586	2,970	586		166	586	2,804	...	
			Teak Poles ...	392	398	3,512	4,389	3,904	4,787		3,570	4,431	334	356	
			Junglewood Poles ...	114	58	2,142	2,712	2,256	2,770		1,972	2,430	284	340	
Nundydroog ...	Nundydroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Total.....	5,607	11,416	9,901	32,409	15,508	43,825	...	9,855	36,387	5,653	7,438	* Cubical contents omitted last year, given this year.

Form No 55.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Statement of Timber and other Produce (excepting Sandal) brought to Depôt from different Forest Divisions during 1878—79

Division	Forest	Description of Timber, &c	Number of— Pieces.	Number of— C. ft	Total of each Division. Pieces.	Total of each Division. C. ft	Remarks.
Nagar	State and District Forests ...	Teak	85	2,397			
		Junglewood	926	16,878			
		Teak Poles	501	...			
		Junglewood Poles	198	...			
		Bamboos	3,557	...	5,267	19,275	
Ashtagram	State and District Forests ...	Teak	1,180	3,052			
		Junglewood	840	4,000			
		Teak Poles	3,570	4,462			
		Teak Sleepers	39	168			
		Junglewood Poles	1,972	2,458			
		Bamboos...	72,513	..	80,114	14,140	
Nundydroog	State-forest	Firewood, cart-loads	2,126	..	2,126	...	
		Grand Total.....	...	...	87,507	33,415	

Form No. 56.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Annual Account of Timber and other Produce for 1878—79.

Particulars	Pieces.		Total.		Particulars.	Pieces.		Total.	
	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.		No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.
Balance in hand at commencement of year—					Removed by Purchasers—				
Timber of all kinds including poles and sleepers ...	3,669	35,125	3,669	*35,125	Timber of all kinds including poles, sleepers, &c ...	8,686	36,183	8,686	36,183
Bamboos	18,775	...	18,775	...	Bamboos	73,506	..	73,506	...
Firewood (cart-loads)	268	...	268	...	Firewood (cart-loads)	2,204	...	2,204	...
Received during the year—					Lost or used by the Department—				
Timber of all kinds including poles and sleepers ..	9,311	33,115	9,311	33.415	Timber	† 226	1,908	226	1,908
Bamboos	76,070	..	76,070	..	Bamboos	† 7,700	...	7,700	...
Firewood (cart loads)	2,126	...	2,126	..	Firewood, carts	24	...	24	(a)
					Balance in hand at close of the year (timber, poles, &c.)	4,068	30,449	4,068	30,449
					Bamboos	13,639	...	13,639	...
					Firewood (cart-loads)	166	...	166	...
Total.....	110,219	68,540	110,219	68,540		110,219	68,540	110,219	68,540

* 50 C. ft. found in excess in measuring up the old stock at the Antarsante Depôt.

† Includes the quantity sawn up into Railway sleepers and that used for huts. (a) Loss by driage.

Form No. 56 (A.)

Annual Account of Sandalwood for 1878—79.

Particulars.	Quantity in Tons.	Particulars.	Quantity in Tons.
Balance in hand at commencement of the year—		Removed by Purchasers—	
Good wood	553½	Good wood	* 955
Inferior wood	30¼	Inferior wood	112
		Total.....	1,067
Total.....	583¾	Lost or Driage—	
		Good wood	24¾
Received during the year—		Inferior wood	2
Good wood	905¾	Total.....	26¾
Inferior wood	141½	Balance in hand at close of the year—	
		Good wood	479½
Total.....	1,047¼	Inferior wood	57¾
		Total.....	537¼
Grand Total.....	1,631	Grand Total.....	1,631

*13 out of 15 tons of 3rd class sandalwood sold to Jan Mahomed Sait have still to be issued to him and are therefore excluded.

Form No. 57.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Statement shewing the Amount realized on account of the different classes of Timber and other Produce sold during 1878—79.

Division.	Description of Timber, &c	No of pieces, &c, sold	Cubic contents.	Amount realized and due on account of sales			Average amount per log			Average cubical contents of logs	Average Amount per cubic foot			Remarks
Nagar ...	Teak	283	10,238	7.636	6	2	26	15	8	36	0	11	11	
	Junglewood	6 5	13,904	7,119	9	10	11	3	4	22	0	8	2	
	Teak poles	266	..	238	14	0	0	14	4	...	...	...	...	
	Junglewood poles	124	...	64	0	0	0	8	3	...	...	...	...	
	Bamboos	1,296	...	58	8	8	0	0	8	...	4	8	0	Per 100 bamboos.
Ashtagram ..	Teak	890	1,802	1,103	0	6	1	4	0	2	0	10	0	
	Honne...	74	591	292	8	8	4	0	0	7	0	8	0	
	Matti	14	101	38	12	1	2	12	0	7	0	6	0	
	Black wood	5	106	60	4	3	12	1	0	21	0	9	0	
	Junglewood	1,063	2 817	606	8	0	0	9	0	2	0	3	0	
	Teak sleepers	3	14	7	7	2	2	8	0	4	0	8	0	
	Teak poles	3,395	4,244	1,665	4	0	0	8	0	1	0	6	0	
	Junglewood poles	1,934	2,366	865	1	8	0	7	0	1	0	6	0	
	Bamboos	66,000	..	2,049	14	8	...	...	..	..	3	2	0	Per 100.
	Junglewood sold in forests	214	1,743	324	0	8	1	8	0	8	0	3	0	
	Sale of teak slabs and side pieces, &c. ...	...	...	252	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	Sale of logs sent for Paris Exhibition, but sold in Bangalore	...	.	104	0	0	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	
	Firewood	...	...	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
	Other minor produce	...	...	1,259	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Nundydroog ...	Firewood (carts)	2,204½	...	2,629	0	0	...	.	...	..	1	3	0	Per cart
	Bamboos	1,586	...	81	10	0	...	...	..	...	5	0	0	Per 100.
	Sandal sales in the 3 Divisions	1,080 (Tons)	...	3.65,188	4	9	...	...	...	. .	338	0	0	Per ton
	Total	...	...	3,91,649	3	4								
Deduct—														
Amount due, but not realized				10,676	6	9								
			Balance.....	3,80,972	11	7								
Add—														
Amount realized on account of former years				15,362	9	1								
Do realized on account of sandal in the Nagar Division, but not issued				22	0	0								
Total shewn as revenue on account of sales under Budget Head I ... -				3,96,357	4	8								

Form No 58.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE

Statement shewing the Amount expended on the different Classes of Timber and other Produce brought to Depôt during 1878—79.

Division	Particulars of Timber, &c.	Number of— Pieces.	Number of— Cubic Feet	Expenditure. Timber expenses under A. I.	Expenditure. Quota of all other expenditure charged against Timber	Expenditure. Total Amount chargeable against Timber.	Average. Amount per piece	Average. Cubic Contents per piece.	Average. Amount per cubic foot.	Remarks.
Nagar	Teak	85	2,397					28	... ...	
	Junglewood	926	16,878	5,130 0 0	... .	5,130 0 0	... .	18 ...	... ...	
	Teak poles	501	...						... ...	
	Junglewood poles	198	...						... .	
	Bamboos	3,557	...	132 0 0	... .	132 0 0	... .	...	3 11 0	Per 100.
Ashtagram ...	Teak	1,180	3,052					2	... ...	
	Junglewood	840	4,000					5	... ...	
	Teak poles	3,570	4 462	2,599 0 0	.. ..	2,599 0 0	... .	1	... ...	
	Teak sleepers	39	168					4	.. ..	
	Junglewood poles	1,972	2,458					1	... ...	
	Bamboos...	72,513	...	999 0 0	... ...	999 0 0	.. ..	...	1 6 0	Per 100.
Nundydroog ...	Firewood (carts)	2,126	...	1,369 0 0	... .	1,369 0 0	.. ..	...	... .	
	Sandalwood of three Divisions ..	1,047¼ (Tons)	...	36,478 0 0	... ...	36,478 0 0	35 0 0	..	.. ..	
	Total.....	...	33,415	46 707 0 0	... ...	46,707 0 0	... ...	...	... ...	

Form No. 59.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Statement shewing the Revenue derived, and Expenditure incurred on, Timber and other Produce sold to Public Department from Depôts during the year 1878—79.

Names of Departments.	Particulars of Supplies.	Amount supplied.		Rate.		Amount of Revenue.			Cost to Forest Department.			Comparison of Revenue and Expenditure.		Remarks.
		No.	C. ft.	At—	Per—	Due.	Received.	Outstandings.	Timber expenses under A I.	Quota of all Expenditure chargeable against Timber.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Remarks.
Executive Engineer, Mysore District ...	Teak ...	5	135	1 6 0	C. ft.	185 0 0	*185 0 0	... ...	59 0 0	... ...	59 0 0	126 0 0	... ...	
	Junglewood poles.	85	169	5 0 0	C. load.	35 0 0	35 0 0	... ...	28 0 0	... ...	28 0 0	7 0 0	... ...	
Executive Engineer, Shimoga	Teak ...	31	1,340	1 0 0 1 6 0	C. ft.	1,460 0 0	1,460 0 0	... ...	335 0 0	... ...	335 0 0	1,125 0 0	... ...	
Superintendent, Shimoga Jail	Teak ...	9	360	1 6 0	C. ft.	494 0 0	494 0 0	... ...	90 0 0	... ...	90 0 0	404 0 0	... ...	
	Junglewood ...	16	417	0 7 0 0 8 3	C. ft.	200 0 0	200 0 0	... ...	104 0 0	... ...	104 0 0	96 0 0	... ...	
Military Assistant ...	Bamboos ...	976	...	7 0 0	Per 100	68 0 0	68 0 0	... ...	48 0 0	... ...	48 0 0	20 0 0	... ...	
	Total.....	1,122	2,421	...	...	2,442 0 0	2,442 0 0	... ...	664 0 0	... ...	664 0 0	1,778 0 0	... ...	

* Rupees 84—0—0, outstanding of last year, has been realized during the current year.

Form No. 60.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Abstract shewing the Value of Timber and of Live and Dead Stock for the year 1878—79.

Description of Timber and other Stock.	On hand at the commencement of the year.		Received during the year.		Total.		Sold or otherwise disposed of and lost during the year and allowance for depreciation.		On hand at close of the year.		Cause of Loss and other Particulars.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value. *	No.	Value.	
Nagar Division.											
Teak	396	5,148	85	1,105	481	6,253	283	3,679	198	2,574	* Simply value at the fixed rates, not actual realization.
Junglewood	590	5,900	926	9,260	1,516	15,160	635	6,350	881	8,810	
Teak and Junglewood poles	237	237	699	699	936	936	390	390	546	546	
Bamboos	...	...	3,557	70	3,557	70	1,296	26	2,261	44	
Total.....	1,223	11,285	5,267	11,134	6,490	22,419	2,604	10,445	3,886	11,974	
Ashtagram Division.											
Teak	313	4,069	1,180	15,340	1,493	19,409	1,343	17,459	150	1,950	
Junglewood	235	2,350	840	8,400	1,075	10,750	780	7,800	295	2,950	
Teak and Junglewood poles	1,830	1,830	5,542	5,542	7,372	7,372	5,478	5,478	1,894	1,894	
Teak sleepers	68	136	39	78	107	214	3	6	104	208	
Bamboos	2,500	50	72,513	1,450	75,013	1,500	66,200	1,324	8,813	176	
Total.....	4,946	8,435	80,114	30,810	85,060	39,245	73,804	32,067	11,256	7,178	
Nundydroog Division.											
Firewood	268	268	2,126	2126	2,394	2,394	2,228	2,228	166	166	
Bamboos	16,275	326	...	...	16,275	326	13,710	274	2,565	52	
Total.....	16,543	594	2,126	2,126	18,669	2,720	15,938	2,502	2,731	218	
Grand Total.....	22,712	20,314	87,507	44,070	1,10,219	64,384	92,346	45,014	17,873	19,370	

Difference in value at commencement and close of the year Rs. 997.

Form No. 60 A.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE.

Abstract shewing the Value of Sandalwood for the year 1878—79 in the three different Divisions.

Description of Sandalwood.	On hand at commencement of the year.		Received during the year.		Total.		Sold or otherwise disposed of and lost during the year.		On hand at close of the year.		Causes of Loss and other Particulars.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value. *	Tons.	Value. *	
Nagar Division.											
Good Wood	2	800	403¾	1,61,500	405¾	1,62,300	234¾	93,900	171	68,400	* Valued at fixed rates, not actual realizations.
Inferior Wood	¾	24	73¼	2,344	74	2,368	47¼	1,512	26¾	856	
Ashtagram Division.											
Good Wood	544½	2,17,800	383½	1,53,400	928	3,71,200	638½	2,55,400	289½	1,15,800	
Inferior Wood	27½	880	44¼	1,416	71¾	2,296	45½	1,456	26¼	840	
Nundydroog Division.											
Good Wood	7	2,800	118½	47,400	125½	50,200	106½	42,600	19	7,600	
Inferior Wood	2	64	24	768	26	832	21¼	680	4¾	152	
Total.....	583¾	2,22,368	1,047¼	3,66,828	1,631	5,89,196	† 1,093¾	3,95,548	537¼	1,93,648	† Includes driage and excludes 13 tons not issued.

Note.—Difference in value at commencement and close of the year Rs. 28,720

A.

Statement shewing the Average Cost of Collection per Ton and Average Amount of Realization per Ton of Sandalwood during the year 1878—79.

Description of Wood.		Collection.			Sales.			Remarks.
		Quantity in Tons.	Total Cost.	Average of Cost per Ton.	Quantity in Tons.	Proceeds.	Average Amount per Ton.	
Nagar Division.								
Goodwood	Billets	332¾	15,378	32	179¾	74,900	284	
	Roots	71			45		487	
	Inferior	73¼			45¼		40	
		477	15,378	...	270	...	...	
Ashtagram Division.								
Good wood	Billets	315¼	17,487	41	547½	2,45,784	377	
	Roots	68¼			91¼		421	
	Inferior ...	44¼			45½		15	
		427¾	17,487	...	* 684¼	...	...	* Includes 13 tons to be issued.
Nundydroog Division.								
Good wood	Billets	99¼	3,613	25	87	44,505	420	
	Roots	19¼			17½		446	
	Inferior	24			21¼		6	
		142½	3,613	...	125¾	...	...	
	Grand Total.....	1,047¼	36,478	35	† 1,080	3,65,189	338	† Excludes driage 26¾ tons.

B.

Comparative Statement shewing the Quantity of Sandalwood received and sold from 1873—74 to 1878—79.

Description of Wood.	Collections in Tons.							Sales in Tons.							Remarks.
	1873—74	1874—75	1875—76	1876—77	1877—78	1878—79	Estimate for 1879—80	1873—74	1874—75	1875—76	1876—77	1877—78	1878—79	Estimate for 1879—80	
Billets	738¼	626	739½	600½	574¼	747¼	1,200	640⅜	369	557¼	662½	711½	814¼	1,200	
Roots	209¾	173	180½	150¼	158	158½		197⅝	145	208½	128	186¼	153¾		
Inferior	160	110¾	135	146	112¼	141½		138	136¾	157¼	132¼	111¾	112		
Total.....	1,108	909¾	1,055	896¾	844½	1,047¼	1,200	976	650¾	923	922¾	1,009½	1,080	1,200	

C.

Statement shewing the Buildings which have cost more than Rs. 200.

Division.		Name of building.	Cost.			Whether rent is charged.	Remarks.
Nagar Division	1	Mavinhalla	316	0	0	No rent charged.	In Lakvalli Forest.
	2	Srigiri	360	0	0	Do ...	In Shankar Forest.
Nundydroog	3	Devaraydurga	350	0	0	Do ...	In Devaraydurga State-forest.
	4	Bilikal	375	0	0	Do ...	In Bilikal State-forest.
	5	Killekaval	275	0	0	Do ...	In Killekaval State-forest.
	6	Malur	250	0	0		For the Plantation Ranger.
Ahtagram	7	Bhaktarvalli	750	0	0	Do ...	In Bhaktarvalli Plantation.